

## THE FARMINGTON TIMES

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A. W. BRADSHAW, Editor

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THE NATION'S MOTTO:  
"Save the Waste and Win the War."

### THE LAST CALL

Since mailing out statements recently, to all subscribers for The Times, whose subscriptions were in arrears, as well as to all those whose subscriptions will expire on October 1st, and calling for advance payment from all those who may desire this paper continued to their address, we have received remittances from many, for which we desire to extend our heartfelt thanks. A few errors were made in these statements—only a few—which were unavoidable, and we are now using every possible precaution to see that all such errors are corrected, so that if you are paid in advance, yet received a statement, you will now be properly credited.

But there are still many in arrears from whom we have not heard as yet. To all such we wish to again say—and to insist—that their papers will be discontinued on October 1st, providing we do not receive their remittance during the month of September. We have no desire to appear arbitrary in this matter. This is a condition which has been forced upon The Times management by the exceedingly high prices we are now forced to pay for practically everything that goes into the manufacture of this newspaper.

We are putting forth our very best efforts to give Times readers a newspaper in every way worthy of support. That we are succeeding in this to a satisfactory degree is attested by many of our friends and subscribers. Therefore we feel it is not presuming on our subscribers to ask for subscriptions in advance, just as most other papers are now doing. Advance payment is necessary, in order to keep The Times subscription business from actually running behind, especially while the subscription price remains at only \$1.00 a year.

We are desirous of keeping every name on our subscription list that is now there, as well as adding many more. To this end we propose to put forth our very best efforts, to the end of constantly making improvements in The Times, so long as there is any room for improvement. Will you not help us in the effort, by paying up any delinquency there may be in your subscription, as well as paying \$1.00 in addition for another year's subscription to this paper. Also a good word to a friend, in regard to this paper, may secure a subscription from him, and will be greatly appreciated by us. Help us in this way, and you will render material aid in assisting us to give you one of the best county papers it is possible to publish.

And, finally, please remember that all delinquent subscriptions to this paper that are not attended to by Oct. 1st, next, must be dropped from The Times list. Please attend to such obligation, if your subscription is delinquent, and assist us in meeting the high cost of material, while at the same time keeping the subscription price of this paper down to you. Let us co-operate, one with the other, and in this way get the very best results, at the least possible cost.

### GOSE SAYS HE HAS PROVED COAL COMBINE'S EXISTENCE

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 1.—Assistant Attorney General John T. Gose, who has been conducting the coal inquiry in Kansas City, returned to Jefferson City last night. He was well pleased with developments there. Attorney General McAllister is unable to say today when either the St. Louis or the Kansas City coal investigations will be resumed, but probably some time next week.

Gose said that the existence of a "combine" to control the Kansas City coal market is absolutely proved by the existence of the Southwestern Coal Bureau in that city.

"There are 11 corporations and firms in the bureau," he added. "These file a daily report with the bureau of every carload of coal sold in Kansas City, what price it was sold at and the various grades that were handled. The association has no published or written by-laws or constitution, no record of any meeting of its members and no officers save the man who is in charge of the bureau as acting secretary to compile the information."

## President Wilson Walks in Draft Parade of 25,000 Men

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Perhaps the most impressive demonstration in the history of Washington was staged today, when 25,000 men and women, led by the President of the United States, marched down Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House in honor of the young men of the country chosen for the National Army through the selective draft.

Carrying a silk American flag, President Wilson set the pace for the thousands who followed him. He was preceded only by a escort of mounted police and the Marine Band. Members of the Cabinet, following the example of the Chief Executive, walked at the head of the employees of their respective departments.

Clark and Cannon Abreast. Seventy members of the Senate were directly behind the President. Following them was a goodly majority of the House, with Speaker Champ Clark and former Speaker Cannon at the head of the line. Every member of the Missouri delegation in Washington was in the procession.

Senator Stone marched a mile and then was forced to drop out because of a weakened leg, which has given him trouble ever since his illness three years ago. Senator Reed was among the absentees. He is expected here tomorrow from a visit to Missouri.

The only Missouri members of the House not in the procession were Representatives Dyer of St. Louis, Shackleford of Jefferson City and Hensley of Farmington. The two former are out of the city, while Hensley is on an inspection trip with the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

In Confederate Gray. President Wilson and the thousand odd drafted men from the District of Columbia got the bulk of the cheering that was continuous along the line of march. Clark and "Uncle Joe" also received a continual ovation, as did Senators Nelson of Minnesota and Bankhead of Alabama, the one wearing the Union blue and the other the Confederate gray.

Old timers, many of the surfeited with ceremonial affairs in this city of military spectacles, are saying that today's demonstration was by far the most impressive they had ever witnessed here.

They recalled the review of the Grand Army of the Union Veterans of the Civil war in 1865; they spoke as the procession passed of presidential inaugurations, they remembered other historical parades, not forgetting the recent receptions given the French and British missions with Joffre, Viviani and Balfour as the popular heroes.

But it was the general impression that today's affair brought out more of the national spirit, produced a greater feeling of enthusiasm than anything of the kind that had gone before, at least in the last two generations.

Parade Two Hours in Passing. All along Pennsylvania avenue, the highway of parades, President Wilson was cheered with a vim and vigor that showed that Washington stands behind the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Nearly everybody in the long line of paraders, which took two hours to pass the White House reviewing stand, and most of the tens of thousands of spectators along the route, were armed with flags, and they seemed never to tire of waving them.

President Wilson was obviously proud and satisfied over the success of the demonstration. He stepped out with a long, quick stride that made the mounted police ahead of him urge their horses into a faster pace and brought beads of sweat to the brows of short-legged men behind.

The Committee of Citizens, with its German-American chairman, William F. Gude, who flanked the President, wore formal tail coats and silk hats. The head of the nation was a striking figure in the simplicity of his attire.

A short blue coat, white flannel trousers, white canvas shoes and a straw hat with a stiff brim constituted his sartorial make-up. So fast was his pace that he reached the White House in half an hour, something of a record for a mile and a half of procession of 15 divisions, which ordinarily would have moved slowly.

At the White House the President left the line, the crowds applauding, and took his place on the reviewing stand erected in front of the central portion of the grounds.

Ally Envoys on Stand.

Surrounding the President on the reviewing stand were many distinguished people. That we are allied with foreign nations in the war for democracy was evidenced by the presence of representatives of most of the Allied Powers.

The Ambassador of Great Britain, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice; the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, and Mme Jusserand; Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese War Mission to the United States, with the other members of the mission; Mr. Sota, the Japanese Ambassador; Count Di Cellerio, the Italian Ambassador; the Belgian Minister and other diplomatic officers were there.

The platform was dotted with the picturesque uniforms of British, French, Italian and Japanese officers, some of whom had seen service at the front in the present war. Mrs. Wilson sat near the President with wives of Cabinet officers.

Secretary Lansing also was on the platform. Speaker Clark took a place on the stand after he had marched past the reviewing stand, after leaving the line, joined him there and lined themselves along the sidewalk near by.

Higgins Leads Senators. Charles F. Higgins of St. Louis, permanent chairman of the Senate, who has a son with the American army in France, proudly led the Senate contingent in review before the President. Then passed the public members, fol-

lowed by the young men of the nation's Capital, who have been honored by selection for the new National Army, the first quotas of which will be mobilized tomorrow.

When the drafted men reached the White House the President started the ovation, which continued unabated until every man had gone by. The embryo soldiers were in citizens' attire, and, while their lines were not as steady as the seasoned troops that were to follow, they marched with heads erect and "eyes left", plainly elated over the warmth of the greeting.

National Guardsmen of the District of Columbia had the position of honor behind the drafted men. They went by with a snap that won them great applause. Then came nearly 2,000 men who are training for officers' commissions at Fort Myer. Although they have been in camp only two weeks they marched with the cadence of the regulars.

For the next hour a steady stream of regular army troops went by. First there was the Sixth Regiment of Engineers, every man looking fit. Then came a battalion of negro troops, who swung past in perfect alignment. They were followed by squadrons of cavalry and two full regiments of artillery, the Twelfth and the Third.

All "Ready for Business." The artillerymen carried all their war equipment, their "French 70's"—the guns that drove the Germans from Verdun—attracting attention and winning cheers. With the Twelfth Artillery, as privates, rode Charley Taft, son of the former President, and Festus J. Wade, Jr., the youthful son of the St. Louis banker.

Signal Corps detachments, machine gun companies, ready for business, and nearly two regiments of marines from the barracks at Quantico were next in line. The marines made the best showing of the day.

Following the men who will uphold the honor of America on European battle fronts marched veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars. Union and Confederate veterans marched side by side, each bearing banners signifying their readiness to defend a common flag.

Then came the men and women of the Government departments, led by the Cabinet chiefs and preceded by a Liberty float, on which were assembled representatives of all the nations arrayed against Germany in the war.

"Breck" Long in Line.

Every Cabinet officer marched excepting Secretary of State Lansing, who arrived from an Atlantic port, where he went to see his two sisters off to France, too late to get in the procession. Breckinridge Long of St. Louis, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and William Phillips, another Assistant Secretary, headed the State department contingent.

The War Department turnout included the General Staff of the army and all officers on duty here. The navy also presented a long line of white uniformed officers, led by Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations.

"Jackies" carried banners on which were inscribed historic sayings of naval heroes, beginning with Lawrence's "Don't Give Up the Ship", down to Dewey's "You May Fire When You are Ready, Gridley."

Hip! Hips!! for Hoover.

Near the end of the procession marched the Food Administration force, with Herbert C. Hoover at its head. Mr. Hoover was cheered constantly. With the food conservators were 50 girls clad in the Food Administration uniform and carrying a great American flag. They were mistaken by many for Red Cross nurses and not a few men tossed money into the flag, which was stretched across the street.

The procession closed with a troop of cavalry, which had been used to guard important intersections. With few exceptions the great crowd of spectators remained until the last, although it was after 6 o'clock before the final detachment passed the reviewing stand.

### MR. BRYAN FOR VICTORY

During his public career, friends of William Jennings Bryan have, no doubt, more than once had occasion to differ with him; some may, at times, have felt called upon to dissent from certain of his views very widely and very emphatically, but it is a question if any, at any time, have had cause for being ashamed of him. His judgment may have been criticised; but, so far as memory serves, even amid the bitterest partisan strife, his integrity has never been assailed. He has seldom tried the patience and loyalty of his friends more severely, perhaps, than during the short interval immediately preceding his resignation from the office of Secretary of State. Thousands of those who had been with him through thick and thin, and had rather been strengthened than weakened in their devotion by his repeated defeats, could not reconcile themselves to his attitude in the Cabinet, and the great majority of them were pleased rather than grieved when he left it. But they did not doubt his honesty of purpose then, or afterward, when he endeavored to dissuade President Wilson from taking, as it seemed to him, and to millions of citizens, the only honorable course left open to the nation, by declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany.

From the moment when the United States became a participant in the conflict until about two weeks ago, except when he tendered his services to the President in any capacity in which he might be deemed useful, Mr. Bryan has observed a strict silence. At the time indicated he published this in his newspaper, The Commoner:

Before our nation enters a war it is perfectly proper to discuss the wisdom of going to war, but the discussion is closed when Congress acts. After that no one should be permitted to cloak attacks upon the government or aid

the enemy under the claim that he is exercising freedom of speech.

No sympathy, therefore, will be wasted upon those who have been arrested for unpatriotic utterances. They abuse free speech, and this applies to attacks upon the Allies as well as to attacks upon the United States. We can no more allow our allies to be crushed than we can afford to be crushed ourselves. The defeat of our allies would throw the whole burden of the war upon us. We must stand together and fight it through. There are only two sides to a war. Every American must be on the side of the United States.

The sentiments here embodied drew forth words of approval and warm admiration from newspapers that had never, in a political sense, been friendly to Mr. Bryan. It was generally admitted that he had said the right thing, at the right time, in the right way. Strongly as he put the case, however, his words hardly prompted expectation of such an unreserved commitment to the situation as that which dropped from his lips in Chicago, last Monday, when he said, "There can be but one end to the war—the overthrow of Germany."

Thus, in thirteen words, is embraced the principal condition upon which the war can be brought to a close, as Mr. Bryan and the overwhelming majority of his fellow citizens grasp the situation.—Christian Science Monitor.

### GERMANY'S OBSESSION

The saying that, whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, appears to be working out now in the history of Germany. Though nations often make serious blunders, and other nations than Germany are committing errors now, the series of monumental mistakes committed by the German government in connection with this conflict is almost incredible.

She thought she might be able to dissuade England from entering the war, but she was not able to do so. She thought she could afford to regard a treaty as a scrap of paper, and invaded and ravaged the country of Belgium. She murdered innocent people on the Lusitania. She cruelly put to death Edith Cavell. She brought the savage Turk into the war. She is making slaves of the Belgian people. She turns cities into a wilderness. She has followed the policy of frightfulness in order to override all

opposition. She sets aside the moral law in her determination to give Germany a place in the sun. By her course she has been setting the current of the world's opinion against her. Except for the few nations aligned with her, and which she dominates, she has not an avowed friend among all the nations of the world. The others are either neutral, and some of these neutral partly through fear, or they are distinctly opposed to her. England, France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania, Russia, Japan and others have taken their stand against her. Central in possession, dominating her allies, marvelously prepared, strong intellectually, strong financially, economically well organized, she is making a tremendous battle, not for national existence, which was never threatened, but for the dominance of Europe and of an even wider sphere. In this effort she is doomed to final defeat. The odds are too great against her. She is coming to be regarded, in the language of President Wilson, as the "natural foe of liberty." But like a giant splendidly trained, and who is by no means yet exhausted, she will not go down in the struggle till she has inflicted gaping wounds on the world which will be long in healing. She has set herself against right, liberty and humanity. She is making the world pay a staggering price for her defeat, but it is being paid. She sought to read the handwriting on the wall and lay down her arms before she leads more of her people, who are not at all so responsible for the present world catastrophe as the rulers are, into suffering and death on the field of battle, or into the darkness of hunger and bereavement.—Exchange.

### HASN'T ANY HEART AND CAN'T BE A SOLDIER

Belleaire, O., Sept. 3.—Harry Lewis applied at the office here to enlist in the army. He appeared to be in fine physical condition and Maj. Roberts and Sgt. Otis were convinced that he was until they tried to examine his heart. They couldn't locate it. They made him run upstairs, jump, wrestle, box and otherwise exert himself. Again they sought to test his heart action. There wasn't any to test. If he has a heart the officers couldn't find it. He walked out disappointed, but not the least tired and feeling fine, he said.

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### PRIORITY TO WAR SERVICE

Priority must be accorded to the services of war. When an army is to be moved all means of transport in sight are commandeered. When an army is to be fed, civilians protest in vain against the seizure of stores. So matters have stood since time immemorial. This is why it now merely seems common sense to enact a law giving the President authority to claim priority in the transportation of goods essential to the prosecution of the war. Whether the output of steel mills shall be assigned to the building of warships, merchant ships, railways, office buildings or summer hotels should, we all feel, be determined by a like principle of priority. If we have as yet no law guaranteeing priority for military requirements in the field of production, we feel that this is merely a gap in our war arrangements, to be stopped for the present by patriotic action on the part of the producers themselves.—New Republic.

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Under the old plan our subscription department was running behind, but under the new plan we hope to eliminate the previous shortage, and at least cause the subscription department to "break even".

But had the old plan been continued, of letting subscribers pay whenever they pleased, throughout the year, it would have been necessary to have raised the subscription price to at least \$1.50, by which plan the good subscribers would have paid for the bad ones.

By looking carefully after every paper that is sent out, and by seeing that it is paid for before it leaves this office, we hope to be able to keep the subscription price of The Times down to the minimum, even before the advent of present soaring prices.

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A. W. BRADSHAW, Editor and Publisher.